

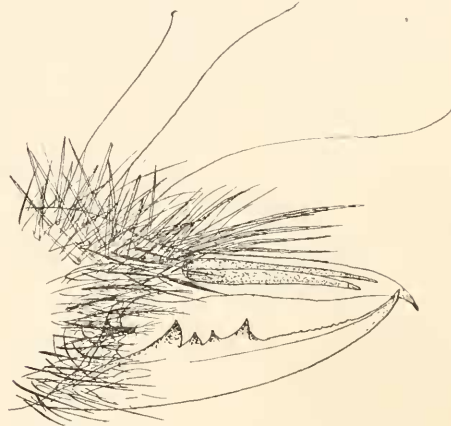
A New Genus of Solpugida.

By NATHAN BANKS.

Dr. Harold Heath, of Stanford Jr. Univ., has recently sent me an interesting new Solpugid from California that will not fit any of the known genera of this order. It differs markedly from the two genera that were previously known from this country, both in structure and in habits. By its structure it is probably nearest allied to *Ammotrecha*, but its diurnal habit reminds one of certain South African forms.

HEMEROTRECHA n. gen.

The male has an elongate flagellum consisting of two pieces lying along the inner side of the upper finger; upper finger (of ♂) without teeth; lower finger (of ♂) with several teeth on basal half; front margin of cephalothorax truncate; tarsi



Jaw of *Hemerotrecha*.

II. and III. of one joint; tarsus IV. of three joints, the middle one very short, all with large claws. Palpi short and stout, a few spines below on tibia and metatarsus. There are no series of spines above on metatarsi II. and III.

This genus differs from *Ammotrecha* by the truncate front margin of the head, by the untoothed upper finger of male mandibles, and by the very elongate flagellum. It differs from *Gluvia* in the shape and position of the flagellum. The

three-jointed hind tarsi will separate it from *Mummicia* (the male of which is unknown).

Hemerotrecha californica n. sp. Head, mandibles, and palpi pale reddish; the tarsi and the greater part of metatarsi of the latter blackish; eyes on a black spot; legs brown, the first pair reddish on basal joints; abdomen and posterior segments of the thorax blackish, tinged a little with purple. Mandibles as long as the cephalothorax, their basal parts above and on the outer side beset with numerous stout spines, longer bristles and spines near the base of the upper finger; the inner side of the mandibles near the fond with long bristles and feathered hairs; on the inner side of the upper finger (of ♂) is the long and slender flagellum of two pieces lying alongside the finger. The upper finger (of ♂) is as long as the basal part of the mandible, quite straight, but bent down at tip, and without teeth. The lower finger is not quite as long as the upper; on the basal half are four teeth, the end ones quite large, the two middle ones much smaller; beyond these teeth the edge of the finger is distinctly although finely serrate. There is one large and several small teeth on the fond of the mandibles. The palpi are quite short, and stout, not tapering; they are very hairy, and the tibia and metatarsus have each two spines on the lower inner side and one or two beneath; there are no papillæ. The legs are slender, the hind pair longer than usual; they are all very hairy; the hind tarsi are slightly covered; the hind tibia has above at its base one, and at tip two tactile hairs, each as long as the joint. The abdomen is about twice as long as the cephalothorax, and moderately slender.

I have not seen an adult female. Length, 10 mm. Found near Pacific Grove, California, by Dr. Harold Heath, who says that they run about in the blazing hot sunshine.

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Studies of Texan Bees.*

PART I.

BY CHARLES THOMAS BRUES.

EPEOLUS.

This genus is very well represented in the Texan fauna, its numerous and somewhat variable species being quite difficult to separate. The following dichotomy will serve to identify them with tolerable certainty.

- Legs and antennal scape wholly black 2
- Legs and scape more or less ferruginous 4
- 2. Mesonotum with two short buff lines on anterior middle.
 - 1 *lunatus* Say ♂
 - Mesonotum with a wide crossband of light yellow anteriorly 3

* Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory of the University of Texas. No. 41.